## WASHINGTON, D. C.

Far the National Era. EUTHANASY. BY HARRIET N. NOYES. Though her feet were very weary, And her eyes grew heavy and dim Still looking away unto Jesus.

She patiently learned of Hin In darkness, and pain, and sorrow She was seeking with prayers and tears. The land that her faith had visioned More clearly with passing years

And she knew that each step in the pathwa Her feet had so patiently trod, Was bringing her nearer the glory Still nearer the City of God

At length on the top of the mountain Does the joyful traveller stand. And she sees how the light of His pre litumined the beautiful land.

And waiting beside the dark waters That the spirit from Heaven divide Was He who redeemed and led her Safe up on the other side.

### FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION.

Worcester, Tuesday, July 6, 1852. One of the greatest Auti-Slavery meetings ever held in Massachusetts, or in any other part of the United States, was the Free Soil Convention held this day in Worcester. took everybody by surprise, so multitudinous was it; so powerful-so strong in men and in determination. The most distinguished and the ablest men of the State were there, and the meeting, when it met in the afternoon, in the tent, numbered fully five thousand persons The manimity of the meeting was in keeping with its vigorous spirit. How unlike the Democratic and Whig Conventions at Baltimore—instead of spending two or three days in squabbling and doing nothing, and at last being compelled to do something very different from what they intended, they got through the whole of their bosiness in one day, and with the most perfect harmony. There was a unity of purpose and a firmness that made this Conon really formidable, and well calculated to make both the Democratic and Whig parties tremble for their fate at the coming Presidential election-for both of them are in dange of being tripped up by the third party, which will assuredly construct a platform and nomi-nate candidates at the National Convention at

Gen Wilson then, on behalf of the State Central Committee, called the Convention regularly to order. Mark Doolittle, Esq., of Belchertown, was chosen Chairman pro tem. and Robert Carter, of Cambridge, Secretary. Committee was then appointed, consisting one from each District, to report a list of officers for the regular organization of the meet

President.—Stephes C. Phillips, of Salem Vice Presidents .- Wm. Davis, of Plymouth G. B. Weston, of Uxbridge; Hon. E. L. Keyes, of Dedham: Win. B. Spooner, of Boston; John J. Palirey, of Cambridge: John B. Alley, S. E. ——doof Stoneham: J. W. Graves, of Lowell: Sewali; ——f. Worcester: Wm. Jackson, of Sewali, C. Worcester; Wm Jackson of John M. Earle, will of Sandyearles, Newton, B. R. Hubball, fland; Caleb Swain, of Easton: Joel Hayden, of Williams burgh: and Wm. M. Walker, of Phillipston. Secretaries.—Robert Carter, of Cambridge Geo. G. Hoar, of Worcester; S. B. Howe, of

Cambridge: A. J. Aikens, of North Adams and S. L. Gere, of Northampton.

The Divine blessing was then invoked upon the Convention, by the Rev. Mr. Higgins.

Mr. Phillips then addressed the Convention saying that a favorable crisis had now arrived attention to themselves as the Anti-Slavery platform. The tariff, bank, and all, were forgotten. The Free Soil party was in opposition to these two parties, thus united in sentiment, and is now one of the two great parties of the purchase, treaty, conquest, or otherwise, ought country. The great issue was to be, whether or not there was one subject on which American freemen might neither speak nor think. He asserted that the candidates of both parties had given their adhesion to the Compromise measures, and voluntarily forfeited the support of the Free Soil party. There could be only one finality-truth victorious or vanquished Throughout the world was going on that contest between liberty and despotism in which the Free Soil party was engaged.

On motion of Gen. Wilson, a Committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed to prepare an address and resolutions. nd the following gentlemen, nominated by the Chair, were then chosen that Committee Henry Wilson, Rodney French, Caleb W. Prouty, F. W. Bird, Seth Webb, jr., J. W. tone, A. G. Brown, Edward Kimball, Amasa Walker, Edward Hopkins, and D. W. Alma. Mr. Wm. A. White, of Watertown, stated

that one of two things were evident; either that the Convention was too large, or the Hall too small; that hundreds were unable to obtain admission, and he moved that when the Convention adjourned, it be to the spacious tent upon the Common, at 2 o'clock; which motion cas carried by a unanimous vote.

Letters were then read from the following

gentlemen, who were necessarily absent from the Convention. Hon. E. L. Keyes, Hon. Horace Mann. Hon. Charles Allen, Hon Joshua R. Giddings, Hon. Charles Summer Hon Salmon P. Chase. The letter of Mr. Chase is regarded as of

great importance

concluded, the Convention adjourned till the

During the progress of the foreneon meeting in the City Hall, the crowd became so great outside, that it was addressed from the steps by Hon. John G. Paltrey, Amasa Walker, Secretary of State of Mass., Rev. Edwin Thompson, and Dr J. W. Stone. Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at : o clock in the afternoon, under a spacious tent in an open lot adjoining the City Hall. This tent, which was of the most magnificent de scription, was capable of accommodating 5,000 persons and it was quite filled. A convenient piatform was erected for the speakers and re-

porters at one side Shortly after the Convention had reassem blad, there were load calls for John P. Hale, of N H, from all parts of the audience. Mr. Hale then addressed the Convention in a pow-erful speech, of an hour's duration, of which

the following is an outline

To-day a new shapter in the history of the country was about to be written. If they had so long for the slaves of the South should they not now show sympathy for the ong-enchanned slaves of party, whose lenders proved recreant to once-cherished principles. They look to you to give utterance to an other glorious time, which shall be heard over the land. Agitation is not dead, and the principles of liberty are not stifled. The friends of berty will continue their agitation, despite of the foliainations against it. Human nature atways asserts her dignity. What was agitation ! It was the element of life which God had spread throughout moral and physical waters of the pool of Siloam were not beneficial till the angel came down to agitate them, and then it was that he who stepped in was made whole. Four years ago we had acquired by conquest and treaty a Terratory which was without an organized Government. The quesence, and two hundred times the size of the State of Massachusetts-fertile and rich in mineral resources to a vast extent. The appenl was made to the citizens, whether this immense tract should have the institutions of

slave or free-slavery should form no objection; and it was then that the Fugitive Slave Law was given to the South, and the Northern men consented to act as bloodhounds to capture poor fugitives. Then trial by jury was given up because it was inconsistent with slavery. The Representatives of Massachusetts, both Whigs and Democrats, in Congress, had given their sanction to all this. In the coming contest, the Democrats based their hopes of were too deeply in the party traces to be moved by the appeals of humanity, and the The people of this district who so triumph do, and the meeting here to day was a proof that such a humbug would not pass muster with the people. He concluded with an appeal to the young men to pause before they attached themselves to Whigs or Democrats, and he called upon them to join the party of Freedom. They had no office to give, and the threats of a mob might not gladden their hearts, but they would be fellow-workers with God and Christ and all good men, and when life's fitful dream was over, in that dread hour they would learn the words of welcome in Heaven "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Hen. Henry Wilson, President of the Senate, then reported the following resolutions, which

nently the party of the Union and the Consti-tution, of law and of order, of freedom and of progress-that it is opposed, in its principles, entiments, and aims, to sectionalism, seco and disunion-is equally regardful of the welfare of every part of the country-maintains the right of all men to liberty, equality before the laws and may, therefore, justly claim to be the true Democratic party of the Union.

vere received with the most enthusastic

Resolved. That the Whig and the Democrat parties, by the platforms which they have cently adopted at Baltimore, have pledged hemselves against the national principle of reedom, and in favor of the sectional institu tion of slavery: have pledged themselves against free speech as well as against free soil; and on the most important question now before the people, have bound themselves to a lisgraceful silence, more appropriate to the objects of despotism than to the citizens of a

Resolved. That slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its olition by those who have the constitutional and legal right to abolish it. Resolved, That the Federal Governmen

ought to exercise its constitutional power to prohibit the American slave trade, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to guarantee freedom to the Territories by the enactment of organic laws forever excluding slavery from them, and to refuse admission into the Union to any more slave States; thus limiting and estricting slavery to its present localities, and placing the National Government where it ought to be, openly and actively and prepetu-illy on the side of freedom.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the

National Convention the National Convention the National Convention the National Convention the Pederal Governance is one of limited powers derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Governnent; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers and therefore.

Resolved, That Congress possesses no authority whatever to legislate for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor; such legistation being a dangerous encroachment upon the sovereignty of the States, a clear violation of Neither the Whigs nor Democrats could draw their reserved rights, and in the form which it has assumed in the Fugitive Slave Actof 1850, party; and, beside, there was no point of differ- repugnant to the principles of the common ance between them. The division wall has between them. The division wall has been source of all power:

The division wall has law, to the spirit of Christianty, and to the source of all power:

This is all wind; they don't believe the party a slave-catching party, in order to consource of all power:

The division wall has been source of all power:

The division wall has been source of all power:

The division wall has been source of all power.

The division wall has been source of all power in the State Government the People are the party a slave-catching party, in order to consource of all power. re demand its immediate and total repeal.

Resolved, That any future acquisition of territory by the United States, whether by o be and must be upon the fundamental condition that slavery shall be wholly and forever

excluded from such territory.

Resolved, That a due regard to the principles and spirit of the Federal Constitution deaands that the funds of the Government should be kept separate from banking institutionsthat inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the public service and to pay off the public debt—and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished, by making all executive officers elective by the people, so far as is con-sistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

Resolved. That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors and to remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection of commerce with foreign nations or among the States.

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States should be held as a trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited uantities, without charge, to actual settlers. Resolved. That every nation has a right to hoose its own Government and arrange its own effairs, and any foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and which they should endeavor by all proper means to prevent especially is it the duty of free nations to protest against and prevent the intervention of despots to suppress Republican or Constitution-

al Governments.

Resolved, That we, the Free-Soilers of Massa husetts, in Convention assembled, cordially has been saved from the degradation of giving her support to the pro-slavery administration of Millard Fillmore, and has been kept in her old and proper attitude of opposition to the slave power; by which she has been enabled to put the brand of her condemnation upon Daniel Webster's treachery to freedom, by which she has sent to Congress one Senator and several Representatives, to utter her true voice and to uphold her free principles, and by which there has been placed upon her statute book a large number of acts, salutary in their

effect and truly democratic in their character. Resolved. That we heartily approve the call for the Convention to be holden at Pittsburgh on the 11th of August next, to nominate such andidates for President and Vice President as may be worthy to receive the votes of free nen that whether the Convention nominate Hon, J. P. Hale, of New Hampshire, whose long-tried abilities and faithful services have indeared him to our hearts, or Hon, Salmon P. base of Ohio, the sentiments of whose letter to us to-day entitle him to the party confidence f the Free Democracy, or any other well-tried and faithful man, such nomination shall receive our undivided, enthusiastic support.

## NEWS FROM THE PROVISO DISTRICT.

An intelligent gentleman residing at Todated June 24th 1852

"P. S. The nomination of General Pierce for the Presidency is well received here. All divisions and subdivisions of the party claim him as their particular favorite. We will give him an old-fashioned majority in the rgoviso

That means 2,500 for Pierce and King, where General Taylor had a majority over General Cass, caused by divisions that are now healed - New York Evening Post.

# HARFORD, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.,

especially the platforms, were received by the people, I mean, (for the office-seekers and the office-holders will hurra for anything for the sake of getting office,) of this district very coolly, and by some with loud expressions of dissatisfaction.

We can't swallow that abominable Fugitive Slave Law which the slaveholders are trying to thrust down our necks; neither will we relinquish our right to discuss any subject, howsuccess on the belief that their constituents ever sacred, much less the subject of human

Whigs based their hopes of success on the fact antly sustained David Wilmot against the that the South required Scott as the Pro-Sla-very men, while the North might regard him applaud the bold and manly course of their as an Anti-Slavery man. But this would not present Representative, G. A. Grow, upon the Compromise question, will not desert the sacred cause of freedom in this its hour of extremity. My native town, Harford, which has some 300 voters, and gave Van Buren only 12 votes in 1848, will give a majority for the Free Soil candidate this fall.

You are at liberty to publish as much of this as you think proper. The notice for that convention which I mentioned, you will find in the Susquehanna Register of July 1st.

## From the Boston Congregationalist. THE PLATFORMS.

The great Whig and Democratic parties

1. That the Fugitive Slave Law shall never se repealed.

2. That it shall never lie dormant upon the statute-book, but shall be unsparingly and uneasingly executed.

3. That it shall not be a subject of public emark; that no man shall talk with his neighbor about it or about the condition of slavery which called it forth. 4. All this shall be done for the sake of the

oreservation of these great parties and to secure the permanence of the Union. Now, good men, and bad men, and all men re, of course, free to respond as they see fit to these platforms and the nominations founded upon them, and we already hear and read earest discussions of the relative merits of Pierce and King, and Scott and Graham. But for ourselves, we have not got so far yet as the consideration of the men, nor do we see how we shall ever get beyond the platforms.

We could not vote for Gabriel himself upon such a platform as either of these two. are not ready yet to east our vote-were it even for the highest archangel-in favor of the irrevocableness of a law which we consider infa mous: in favor of a withdrawal of the ina-lienable right of free thought and free discus-sion from that very subject which needs thought and discussion most; in favor of degrading our free citizenship into the semblance of some thing which the Russian serf, or Hongarian

bauer, would scorn as beneath the level of his own involuntary degradation We wait for a platform upon which we can stand with a conscience void of offence towards God and towards men.

### INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT IN TOWNSHER TO DISTRICT - - w

The Democracy of the township of Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, assembled in the Courthouse, June 26th. Alvan Wooster presided. E. L. Warner was chosen secretary, J. M. Vincent, L. D. Griswold, J. Strong, jun., J. H. Boynton, H. Faxon, M. D. Galpin, and E. L. Weaver, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. They reported the following resolutions, which, after several spirited speeches, were unanimously adopted:

Government, remains with the States, and that And whereas it is the duty of all "good citi-

and resist all encroachments upon such rights:
And whereas the Democratic party, by public resolves, has always, and everywhere, professed to guard the liberties, rights, and sovereignty of the people, and has adopted, as car-dinal principles in its creed, "Equal and exact justice to all men, and a free discussion of all subjects pertaining to the rights and liber-

ties of men everywhere, and in all conditions: And whereas the Baltimore Convention, held in the 1st of June inst. has established a National Platform for the Democracy of the Union, entirely antagonistical to the former and wellestablished principles of the party, striking at the foundation of human liberty, and repudi-ating the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson. Jackson, and their compatriots, making it a test of Democracy to keep silence and not agi-tate the subject of Human Rights and Human Bondage.

And whereas said Convention has nomina-

ted candidates for President and Vice President of the nation, who fully endorse the foregoing dangerous and tyrannical doctrines of

the Platform they stand upon: therefore,
Resolved, That we, as Democrats of Lorain
county, will not submit to or endorse these outrages upon our rights, and this monstrous abandonment of the Democratic creed, but will stand upon our old Platform heretofore established; and we hereby reaffirm especially the 6th resolution passed at the Convention held in our county on the 2d of September, 1851, which is as follows:

That the Fugitive Slave Law, enacted by the last Congress, is in derogation of the genius of our Free Institutions: an unwarrantable enroachment upon the sovereignty of the States violation of the principles of natural and rescaled religion; an assumption of legislative sower without constitutional authority, and a constrous exhibition of tyranny, injustice, crulty and oppression."

Resolved, That inasmuch as we repudiate the

Platform, as a villanous outrage upon our rights, we also repudiate the men nominated pon the Platform, and hold them not as Demruls, but as mere appendages of the present Administration, committed to its most odious measures, and entirely unworthy of Democrat-

Resolved, That in taking this step the Democracy of Lorain will be justified, because they have frequently heretofore, in County Conons, declared their hostility to Slavery on the one hand, and their fidelity to Freedom on

Resolved. That the satisfaction which arises from right action is to us a better reward than either the spoils of office or the favor of a slaveholding oligarchy.

Resolved, That we consider the "Compromise measures," so called, as the result of South-ern dictation and Northern subserviency, and the Fugitive Slave Law in particular, the most abominable act ever passed by any nation, whether civilized or barbarian, we will, therefore, do all in our power to promote its immediate repeal.

Resolved. That we will agitate the question of Human Rights, both "in and out of Congress," until our country shall be free, and universal Democracy triumphant: we are not to be gagged by Southern bulliesor Northern trai-

Resolved. That there is no difference of imwanda Pennsylvania in the Proviso district, as it is called, adds the following postscript to a letter addressed to a gentleman in this city, so-called Democratic Platform—both Conventions have licked the dust from the feet of the slaveholders, and invited us to do likewise; we enlist under Fillmore's slave-catching flag. man. and beat time to his grand Slave Hunt march!

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of the country an immediate organization against this encroachment upon their rights, and an early repudiation of the "gag" Platform adopted by the Baltimore Convention; let your motto be what it has always been. "Everything for PRINCIPLES, nothing for

On motion, a committee of three was ap-

the hangers-on for office, to put on and throw off principles, as one does a garment. With the people it is different. To them all of value there is in a party, is its principles. These they are not willing to eschew for the elevation of any man to office—to take office from one class of men, and give it to another.

For two years the Democracy of Oswego county have condemned the Compromise measures, by resolutions of their Conventions, in the strongest terms that could be employed. Shall we ask them to eat their words-to follow Mr. Van Buren in "cheerful and unreserved" committal to those measures? We shall-do no such thing. We think Mr. Van Buren egregiously mistaken when he declared the Democracy of New York would stand upon the Baltimore Platform. So far as our observation extends not one Democrat in fifty approves of the Fugitive Law, and of its endorsement by the National Convention; and in unfurling such ; anner, and proclaiming that the yeomanry of the Empire State will rally under it, he dis-graces himself, and libels those for whom he professes to speak.

We welcome Mr. Hatch to the ranks of the independent Press.

### From the True Democrat (Ia.) THE SECTIONAL PARTY.

We give this week the Platform of the late Baltimore Convention, and we hope it will be read attentively. We have not room this week for extended remarks thereon. We trust none are necessary for our readers. It speaks for itself. It is plain-we fully concur in the re-mark of a Democratic friend, that whoever votes for Pierce and King know what they are voting for. This was spoken especially in reference to the Slavery question. And truly the Platform is worthy of the man they have placed upon it, as the chief standard-bearer of the Sectional Flag of Slavery. Pierce is emphati-cally the Hunker of Hunkers—preferred by the South without a pledge (a written one we mean,) to any of the lately slaughtered, with all their pledges. The new test, the new edition of the "Alien and Sedition Law" put forth at Baltimore, is in perfect harmony with the character of the man who as a member of Congress opposed the Right of Petition and Free Discussion. The Democratic party is now the Sectional party—the Slavery party. Its test

From the Kuaska (Wis.) Telegraph-Democrat-

# THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CON-

We have not room to review them scriatim They go on to endorse all the former Baltimore and Benhallett resolutions, and pledge the party to the endorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law and Compromise measures: and bind the party by the virtue of its most solemn resolutions, promises, and oaths to the protection and fostering of the whole system of human slavery, through all time, and threatens resistant in whatever shape or color it is made. And

this perpetual oath for the sustaining of ETER-NAL HUMAN SLAVERY is called DEMOCRACY and the Democratic party is pledged by their resolutions to carry out the sentiment, or else it is a cheat and a lie.

They oppose the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and refuse to give the landless man a home; and they ask of land reformers their votes. They endorse the plundering of Mexico, and its atrocious war, and ask you to make one of its tenth-rate generals Presi dent of the United States. They denounce national banks, as a mere as

sertion, and these same men at home are Pres-

idents and Directors of banks chartered by the Whereas we believe that all power in the nation, not clearly delegated to the Federal just hurried from a Legislature making a bank law" to Baltimore, to denounce bank-But howsoever little the bulk of them were zens" to preserve inviolate the sovereignty, the rights and liberties of their respective States, ty and wind they were designed to contain, their crowning infamy is embodied in the at-tempt to silence agitation against slavery, while they are willing that the world should be turn-

ed upside down in efforts to foster, strengthen, and perpetuate it.
"Hithertothe Abolition of Slaveryinthe States through the action of Congress or of other States has been the target of denunciation but these new resolves denounce all agitation adverse to slavery, anywhere or on any ground whatever. To have been a friend to the Wilmot Proviso in 1847-'8-'9, is to have been some how implicated in 'slavery agitation,' and so to be obnoxious to the anathemas here thundered. Nay, if the Slavery Propaganda were now to send an armed colony of slaveholders into New Mexico, Nebraska, or California, expressly to establish slavery therein, these reolves interdict and denounce any 'agitation in hostility thereto Yet here is not a hint of rebuke for the noisy and persistent agitators in behalf of slavery, scores of whom were mem-bers of the Convention. It is only Liberty, not Slavery, that incurs the proscription of false

That the improvements of all the harbors and rivers in the Northwest should be singled out and proscribed as inconsistent and undempartly a question of policy, and dollars and cents, and Democrats can properly entertain different views; but that the whole principle of Democracy, in the question of HUMANITY, MAN HOOD, and human RIGHTS, should not only b ignored, but scouted and despised, and its advocates threatened and insulted was more than any Democratic Convention had power or authority to do. Since they have done it, let them take the consequences and the wrath to

Here are the resolutions in full. Read and

### From the Independent Democrat, Concord, N. H. THE CONVENTION AT PITTSBURGH.

digest them, and then act like a man

By a call signed by the Chairman of the Free Democratic National Committee, it will be seen that the National Convention of the Free Democracy is to be held at Pittsburgh, instead of Cleveland, as was first announced; and that the time has been changed from the fourth of August to the eleventh. This change has been made, we see it stated, by the unanimous advice of the Free Democratic members of Congress. The time has been changed also to suit the convenience of our New England farmers. who do not usually get through having much before from the first to the eighth of August On the whole, we incline to the belief that both changes are judicious. The expenses from this quarter will not very essentially vary whether the delegates go to Pittsburg or Cleve-land. Arrangements will undoubtedly be made for reduced fares over nearly the whole route: of which we shall give due notice at the earli est moment, and, at all events, in season to in form all the delegates from this State.

We need not urge the importance of having a full representation from this State. It is due to the cause of Freedom, it is due to him who has, "through evil report and good re-port," stood up "prondly eminent" as our stand-ard bearer in the United States Senate. It is due to our Free Democratic brethren in other States, who unite with us in honoring him who is especially an honor to our State. It is due to another citizen of New Hampshire, whose shoulders now bend under the prospective rewards of a life devoted to strengthening the ask all sound Democrats, are you prepared to darkest wrong that curses the earth or crushes

# From the Lowell American.

In a former number of our paper, we have mentioned the fact, and commented upon it, that measures are being taken, and will be pressed forward with great vigor, by the slavenolders of the South, to overturn the Consti-HARDOR, Seaglemany Court, Passed Court, Pass tution of California, and make that a slave

"It is an easy thing for political leaders, for "to the fullest extent." They are willing that the whole continent should be overrun with Slavery, rather than they should lose a chance to parties of the country will pursue—they will sacrifice all principle, if they ever had any, to the one great and glorious privilege of-catch-

ing niggers! Under these considerations, and with the facts staring us in the face, it becomes a pertinent inquiry—What is the "Duty of the Free Democracy" of the country? Shall they tamelp sit and view such a progress of corruption, and make no effort to stay it? We believe they will not. No-not for an instant shall it be said of them that they faint before the battle is begun. They will rather remember the sentiment of Thomas Jefferson, in the times of the Revolution — "Resistance to tyrants is obe-dience to God!" and, remembering this, they

will gird on the armor for the conflict.

No one, with the love of human freedom burning in his heart, can doubt what his duty is in the coming contest. It is not to fall back, but to "press forward" with renewed energy, maintaining a strict, unwavering adherence to the principle, without regard to the success which may await us. We cannot expect to elect a President, but we can maintain a PRINCIPLE, which is dearer to us. and more ennobling to the human heart than all the vic-tories that can be obtained by a course of servility, such as is proposed by the leaders of the Democratic and Whig parties of the country upon the Slavery issue

### From the People's Journal, Pennsylvania. PITTSBURGH CONVENTION

The reader will see, under our editorial head he call for a National Convention of the Free Democracy to meet in Pittsburgh, on the 11th

of August next. We are rejoiced at the publication of this all, and we trust our readers will be as much pleased with it as we are. We like the place of meeting much better than Cleveland, because it is more central, and will be better atended by delegates from the South.

The State Central Committee of this State will issue a call for a State Convention soon, and we hope the freemen of this county will take immediate steps to secure a representation in both the State and the National Con-

From the Wyoming (N. Y.) Mirror-Barn burner)-June 15th.

## THE NOMINATION AND THE PLATFORM.

But there is one consideration in this whole matter which we have not yet noticed. How stand these candidates on the slavery question. and what Platform did the Baltimore Convention adopt? Of Mr. King there is no doubt. He is ultra and rabidly pro-slavery, and talks of abolitionists as if they were only fit for the halter. Mr. Pierce's position is not be will known \* A.Mr. Scott, of Virginia, wrote to all chose who would probably be candidates before the Baltimore Convention, Mr. Pierce among the rest, asking their opinions of the Compromise measures and the Fugitive Slave Law. All but Mr. Pierce and Mr. Butler, who did not reply at all, answered in as abject a manner as slavery could ask. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Pierce is in favor of the Compromise: but whether he believes it necessary o the salvation of the Union that Northern freemen should be made slave-catchers by law. we do not know. We do not believe, however that any consistent Free-Soiler can vote for The Platform adopted at Baltimore will be

found in our columns. Of that part which does not touch the slavery question we have nothing to say. We believe it is the old Democratic Platform up to, and including No. 10; but the next two resolutions contain a new kind of Democracy, which was never thought of till it was found necessary to make the Democratic ciliate the South. But the man who from his heart subscribes to the doctrines of those two the remainder of the morning hour. resolutions can be neither a true Democrat nor a Christian. What! a Democrat chasing one of his brethren of the human family through the world, catching him and delivering him over to eternal bondage! The very idea is a desecration of the whole temple of Democracy. And as for a Christian who will help to chain God's image, and deliver it to stripes and death, we pity his poor soul! The Devil will sooner be an angel of light than the one can be a true Democrat or the other a real Christian. We abominate the sentiments of these resolutions and we can hardly prevent a part of our feel ings of loathing from sticking to those who passed them. They ought to sink any party that takes them aboard. One Buffalo Platform is worth a thousand such, for in it God is not made a liar and man -a wretch. But the signs of the times are that "Truth" must be crushed to earth" a little longer-Humanity must suffer on-but sure as there is a just Ruler of the universe, so sure the time will come when these refuges of lies will be swept away, and Humanity will arise from the corruption and bondage which has so long chained it to oppression and misery. When that time comes, it is possible that parties will act for principles, and not for spoils.

. Mr. Pierce's position is well enough known by

From the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat-(Radi-

### cal Democratic)-June 17th. THE HUNKER DEMOCRACY AND ITS CANDI DATES.

But it is in the Platform laid at Baltimore and upon which every man is commanded to stand or suffer the penalty of excommunication. that we see the absence of any recognition of the fundamental principles of Democracy, as they were understood and declared by Jeffer-son and the Fathers of our glorious Constitution. True, some wordy valor is shown over the grave of a National Bank, the Land Distribution scheme, Assumption of State Debts. and other fossil issues long since buried and well nigh forgotton. Worse than this, they even go back half a century to dig up and en dorse the Virginia Resolutions of 1798 and '99, though not one voter in three hundred knows what those resolutions are, and their most devoted admirers have always disputed as to their meaning!! But these long-winded resolves of the Convention were got up for a "show"—to mystify the whole subject, and thereby divert the attention of the mass of the Democratic

voters from the real question at issue.

The Washington Union says, and we think with truth, that the great question to enter into the coming Presidential election is, "Shall Anti-Slavery agitation in any shape be any longer tolerated ! " In other words, shall free dem of speech, thought, and action, be tolerated and slavery be restricted, as designed by the Constitution, within its present limits-or shall all discussion of the subject be forever silenced. and the institution be fostered, supported, and extended by Government! The new Platform of the so-called Democratic party simply says

First. The Democratic party shall henceforth live by and adhere to the Compromise measures, and especially shall they fulfil all the requisitions of the Fugitive Slave Law, by aiding in the recovery of fugitives from service. Second. This law the party shall hereafter regard as perpetual, and binding as the Constitution itself.

Third. The Democratic party pledges itself

hereafter to resist all efforts among the people, or in Congress, to discuss or in any manner to agitate the slavery question. It is a subject that shall not be investigated.

Fourth. Every man who dares to question the finality of the Fugitive Slave Law, or to discuss the slavery question in any other way than by approval, shall be ostracised from the

Such is the present platform, as laid down at Baltimore. Friends of True Democracy! Are you prepared to join in this flagrant war against

Be true to your principles, and let the scheme fail in 1852—let the leaders be made to feel catch a nigger, and deliver him into eternal slavery. Such is the course that the two great upon a broken reed, and the miserable experthat the party that leans upon Slavery leans iment will not be repeated.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

### SENATE. TUESDAY, JULY 6.

The Chair laid before the Senate a report the Secretary of the Treasury, communica ing, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement of the sums paid for printing and binding for that department since April, 1849.

Mr. Clemens gave notice of a joint resolu

tion providing for the election of a public printer, and fixing the prices for printing. The resolution offered by Mr. Weller, to re-fer to a select committee the charges filed

against the present commissioner to run the Mexican boundary, was taken up.

Mr. Weller then read a speech of great length in reply to one delivered in the Senate by Mr. Ewing, ex-Secretary of the Interior, in which were preferred charges against Mr. Weller, who had then been removed as Bound-

ary Commissioner. The resolution was then postponed till Thurs day week.

The following bills were then taken up and the following bills were then taken up and golds.

passed: a bill for the relief of L. M. Golds-borough and others; a bill for the relief of Richard Fitzpatrick. The Senate then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7. Mr. Atchison presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Missouri, in favor of the establisment of a Territorial Government for the

Territory of Nebraska.

Mr. Clemens introduced a joint resolution providing for the election of a public printer; at the present and at the first session of each succeeding Congress each House shall, by a viva voce vote, elect a public printer, who shall be allowed the prices established by the resolution of 1819, with a deduction of - per cent. Re-

ferred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Bradbury, from the Committee on the
Judiciary, reported adversely upon the application by the State of California to have the day changed for the electors of President to vote in that State.

The Senate then, on motion by Mr. Davis, took up the bill to amend the act providing hetter security for the lives of passengers on

vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

Mr. Davis then read a statistical speech upon the subject of accidents, explosions, &c., oceasioning loss of life and property to those passengers on steam vessels, and in explanation of the details of the bill. The bill provides remedies for all the possible contingencies dan-gerous to life, by providing penalties, &c., for a want of care or the means of safety required

The bill covers twenty-eight printed pages and Mr. D. proposed some fifty amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. Geyer proposed amendments covering eighteen printed pages, most of which were

agreed to. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be print ed, and the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, JULY 6.

The House resolved to meet in future

eleven o'clock instead of twelve. Mr. Houston, of Alabama, moved that the lebate on the Deficiency bill terminate at 12 clock, which was agreed to under the opera-

tion of the previous question.

The Alabama Railroad bill was then taken up, and a motion made to lay it on the table it was carried—yeas 80, nays 57. Reports were then received from the Com-

The bill amending the Post Office act of last

ession was deferred till Thursday. The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the Deficiency

Mr. Howard, of Texas addressed the Hous

in opposition to the boundary line between New Mexico and Texas, which, he said, had been incorrectly run by Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, followed, and replied, in defence of the Collins steamers, to the remarks of Mr. Breckinridge on Saturday. He insisted upon the necessity for exertion to meet the efforts of the British Government to

retain the empire of the seas, which must be secured by her possessing the commerce of the Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and commenced a speech with a view of defining the position of the Whig party with reference to the Compromise question; and went on to reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Texas, and spoke in opposition to additional aid to the Collins line, as being calculated to

encourage a monopoly, and as fastening upon the National Treasury the expense of carrying freight to Europe. When he had concluded, the House adjourn

The House again met yesterday afternoon and sat till eight o'clock, being in Committee on the state of the Union. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, made

speech against the bonus to the Collins line of teamers."
Messrs Cartter, of Ohio, and Evans, of Maryland, replied in support of the line. This morning, after the journals were read the reports of the Post Office Committee were made, and a bill establishing post roads was discussed at considerable length, relative to

giving additional powers to the Postmaster The yeas and nays were taken on an amend ment, making all roads post roads, which was

negatived—yeas 65. nays 100.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Houston said the point to which he should call attention had been thoroughly considered for and against; and under such circumstances he felt reluctant to claim the attention of gentlemen. He then reviewed the offer of Mr. Collins, and the subsequent action of the Government; also, the aid which had been afforded, and who now claims an addi tional amount

He went on to reply to the arguments of Mr Cartter and Mr. Evans, that the vessels of the Collins line are fit for war purposes, and he said there was no testimony to that effect before the Committee. The debate having terminated, the Commit

tee proceeded to consider the amendment of Senate for completing the floating dry dock at California, which was adopted. That for the payment of clerks in the Third Auditor's Office was agreed to, with explanatory amend ments. The amendment limiting the vote for a sur vey to a point on the Rio Grande north of the town of Paso, created a short discussion, and a

ried, substituting for "Paso," "according to the true line of the treaty "—yeas 70, nays 64. Other amendments, involving appropriations for various services, were then disposed of. The Committee rose, and the House adjourn-

motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, was car

PATENT AGENCY.

THE subscriber having been many years engaged in building and using all kinds of machinery, is now employed as solicitor of patents in this city. Intimate knowl edge of mechanical operations enables him to understand inventions, to describe and specify patent claims much more readily than lawyers who have formerly done this business. Models forwarded to the subscriber will be duly attended to. Brawings, specifications &c., will be made and patents procured. Models must be marked with the inventor's name. Freight of models and letter postage must be prepaid f r cheapness. Those writing from a distance shouldgive their town, county, and State.

AZA AKNOLD, Pat nt Agent.

Washington, D. C., let month 29th, 1852—6m

A. Annul B. refers by permission to his Excellency P.

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THE third annual session of this institution will mence on Monday, September 13th, 1852, and confour and a half months.

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Abraham Livezey, M. D., Professor of Practice of Mej.

sine.
David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and

Toxicology.

Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Med.

Wm. M. Cornen, as expected for the course of Lectures.

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June 17. Deam of the Faculty, 229 Arch street, Phila. OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, Solicitor of Patients, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patients and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will produce re hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and obtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent, may forward (post-paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case when immediate attention with egiven to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a patent therefor, (alloud it prove to be new.) will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a smitable fee where a written outside is required.

PT Office on F street, opposite the Patent office.

He has the home of referring, by permission to Hon H. L. Ellaworth and Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past sevan years.

MARLEGRO' HOVEEL.

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

tablishment.
The reading room is supplied with some of the chief journals of the Union—several New York dailies, a number of the standard American periodicals, the Convrierdes Etais Unis, the Illustrated London News, Punch, &c., all of which are received immediately after publication, and regularly filed

The institution will furnish saddle horses, and horses and

e resorted to.

To ladies who desire that form of exercise, small flows TERMS.

TERMS.

In winter, \$8 and \$10; \$10, \$11, and \$12, in summer, payable always weekly. Constitation fee, \$5. Persons occupying the whole of a double room or requiring extra situate, with be charged accordingly. Board of private servants, \$3 per week. Children always received conditionality.

ersey.
Hitustrated circulars will be sent, post pabl, on application
Nav 27.

Here was hope for the sick recorded long aco, and every shall not fail.

suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cared, and that Pulnonary Complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by

ndisputable proof of these facts.
Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

This is one of the numerous Cures of Asthma which

At first it seemed to make me worse; but it less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from the use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep or my bell with confort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy, a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

their names to recommend this preparation as the best

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, JENKS & PARKS, N. 229 Washington street, Hoston. C. W. JENKS.
March 20-112

ORANGE MOUNTAIN WATER-CURE.

Title establishment, founded in 1849, is situated near the village of South Orange, Essex county, New Jerrey, five miles from Newark, and fourteen miles from the city of New York, on the line of the Morris and Essex railway by which passengers are landed at the Starton House of the establishment, a few minutes' walk from the dear.

The location is upon the routheastern slope of the Orange mountain, commanding a view of one of the loveliset valleys and two of the prettiest villages in Eastern New Jersey. On the east and northwest it is sheltered by mountains from the sea air and cold winter wireds.

All the requisites for such an establishment are here found, viz: pure mountain spring water, beautiful and retired walks through the woods and upon the mountains for several miles in extent, and shelded from the winds in winter and the sun in summer; springs and screams along the various paths, and picturesque scenery.

In the ravine, immediately in the rear of the institution, hows a beautiful brook. Upon the margin of this stream, which descends in a rapid succession of case-des, are the out-door baths, a great variety of which have been provided Amung, Janes are found, the running foot-math, the running. If rising sitz-baths, the running foot-math, the running fort-math, the running that walmable secomplishment, a knowledge of the art of swimning-bath has been obtained by damming the mountain after men for this a please, at some is formed by aight awming cugained to the surface of the pond affesting ladies and enliders at all times sumple opp-riunity for gaining that valuable secomplishment, a knowledge of the art of swimning.

fawime ing.
From many points in the walks where the prospect is no

of swimn isg.

Prom many points in the walks where the prospect is not intercepted by woods, an extensive paneramic view is presented of the cities o New York, Brooklyn, and the towns adjoining; East and West Bloomfield, North and South Orange, Newark, Belleville, Elizabethtown, the waters of New York harbor and Newark bay. States island, its villages, &c. The drives, through a circuit of ten miles, are varied and full of interest.

The original building is 40 by 30 feet, three stories, with plazas of the same height extending the full length of the house. To this, during the past winter, two wings, each 31 by 51 feet, with p axas, makine in all 230 feet of sheltered promenade, have been added. Besides the large number of new sweet, and well-ventilated the indiers thus obtained, a beautiful dining hall 30 by 50 feet, and 14 feet ceiting and a reading-room, and a well-arranged lady's bath room, have been added.

These increased facilities will enable the institution here after to receive, and comfortably provide for, upwards of one hundred ture-Guesta.

The establishment is admirably adapted for the watercure practice in winter, (which for many diseases is the most tavorable period of the year,) being fitted up in a superior manner, and provided with abund-int supplies of codi and hot water. Ladies who require it need not leave their rooms for treatment, as private baths are attached to a large number of them.

A bowling-alley and billiard table are attached to the establishment.

The reading room is supplied with some of the chief hours is of the Union—several New York dailies, a number

when riding, a carriage has been constructed with e-peal reference to their wants. I his can be used to bring p tients to the institution, when the usual conveyances cann

ance, will be charged accordingly. Board of privace servants, \$3 per week. Children always received conditionally.

Patienta must provide themselves with four coarse thick linen sheets, two thick blankets, two thick comforters, and six towels; or, when unavoivable, the same may be hired of the institution for \$3 per week.

Persons coming to the establishment from New York, leave the for to Courtlandt at \$1.2 and 10 o'clock A. \$1, and 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. Upon seaving Newark, the conductor should be not fied that he has passengers for the Water-Cure. The time occupied in reaching South Orange from New York is about one hour. Visiters can come from and return to the city several times during the day. Newark is connected with New York by hourly trains.

If the Superint-indent is requested, he will send the vehicles of the institution to meet passengers by the Southern trains at Newark.

Dr. JUSEPH A. WEDER, ate of Philade'phia is the Physician of the Institution. He is a graduate o the Medical College of Freyburg, in Baden, Germany, he has visited the tira-fenberg institution, conducted by the celebrated Priesmitz: many of the water-cure establishments of Europe; and has had twive years' experience in Hydropathy. Letters upon professional bus ness should be addressed to Dr. Weder; all others to the Superintendent, George H. Witchell, directed to South Orange, Ess. x county. New Jersey.

Illustrated circulars will be sent, post paid, on application

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CLOUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, A Ni by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow A all trees for meat, whose has shall not fade, and the ruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf there. I for med

dies nature has given one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has effected, but the Agent below named will urnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and

For Influenced and Whooping Cough.

NASHVILLE, TENN, June 26, 1951.

Six I have repeatedly used your Cherry Pectoral for Whooping Cough and Influence, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete ramedy. Four of my children have been afflicted with these discuses and the free use of the Peterul has always afforded almost instant relief.

We attest the truth of the above statement.

M. McGINTY, Editor of the Nashville Wh.g...

J. M. ZIOMBERGAN, Druggist.

Exercise Comprometries County.

Per a Consumptive Cough.

Personagh, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir. For three years I have been afflicted with a cough, so distressing that I frequently despaired of recarery, much of the time I was obliged to sit up air night in my obair, as my cough would suffice the when I laid down Having used many remedies without much relief, i at last tried the Cherry Pectocal, which under Providence has cured me attogether. I am with gratifule yours

have been accredited to Cherry Pectoral. ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848. DEAR Sin: I have for years been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to breathe on my have limy physician prescribed, as an experi-

From the President of Amherst College, Edward Hitchcock, M. D., LL. D., &c., 12, 1848.

Hichcock, M. D., LL. D., 6-6.

Amhierst, Sept. 12, 1848.

Sin: I have used your Cherry Pectoral, in my own case of dep-seated bronchitis, and an anti-field, from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the teal constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion, as to its superior character, can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

ED WARD HITCHCOCK.

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Canadian Journal of Medical Science.
Boston Med and Surgical Journal.
tharleston (S. C.) Medical Keview.
New Jersey Medical Reporter.
Hom Henry Clay, U. S. Sena-or.
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Lao, many sminent personages in foreign countries.